# Kryptobaatar

Kryptobaatar<sup>[1]</sup> ("hidden hero," from Greek: kryptos, "hidden," and Mongolian: baatar, "hero" or "athlete") and also known as Gobiaatar, Gobibaatar ("Gobi hero")<sup>[1]</sup> or Tugrigbaatar<sup>[2]</sup> is an extinct mammalian genus dating from the Upper Cretaceous Period and identified in Central Asia. This animal was a member of the extinct order of Multituberculata within the suborder Cimolodonta, and was a member of the family Djadochtatheriidae. It lived contemporaneously with some of the dinosaurs. Its skull had a length of perhaps 3 cm.

#### **Contents**

**Species identified** 

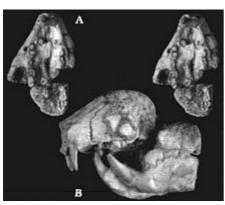
**Biology** 

**Notes** 

References

See also

# **Species identified**



Skull

Kryptobaatar dashzevegi (Kielan-Jaworowska Z, 1970).
 At Djadokhta
 Formation, Ukhaa
 Tolgod and Tögrög
 Shiree, Mongolia. Age: lower Campanian or Upper Cretaceous.
 The skull has a length of perhaps 3 cm. The front teeth look impressively sharp and not much like those of

# Kryptobaatar Temporal range: CampanianMaastrichtian



Kryptobataar mandahuensis

#### Scientific classification

Species	
Genus:	Kryptobaatar
Family:	Djadochtatheriidae
Order:	Multituberculata
Class:	Mammalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Kingdom:	Animalia

- K. dashzevegi
- K. gobiensis
- K. mandahuensis
- K. saichanensis

a strict vegetarian.

- Kryptobaatar gobiensis, also known as Gobibaatar parvus (Kielan-Jaworowska Z, 1970), from the Maastrichtian, from the Gobi Desert, Mongolia.
- Kryptobaatar mandahuensis Smith T, Guo D-Y & Sun Y, 2001. It is from the Campanian (Upper Cretaceous) strata of the Bayan Mandahu red beds, Inner Mongolia, China. Based on several well-preserved skulls. This location is about the same age as the Djadokhta Formation of Mongolia.
- *Kryptobaatar saichanensis* (Kielan-Jaworowska Z & Dashzeveg D, 1978), also known as *Tuqriqbaatar saichanensis* (Kielan-Jaworowska Z & Dashzeveg D. 1978) from the

# **Biology**

*Kryptobaatar* was a hopping species, similar to a modern Jerboa. [3]

#### **Notes**

- 1. Kielan-Jaworowska Z, 1970
- 2. Kielan-Jaworowska Z & Dashzeveg D, 1978. "Gobibaatar has page priority but was selected as the junior synonym by Kielan-Jaworowska in 1980," (McKenna & Bell, 1997)
- 3. Meng Chen, Gregory Philip Wilson, A multivariate approach to infer locomotor modes in Mesozoic mammals, Article in Paleobiology 41(02) · February 2015 doi:10.1017/pab.2014.14 (https://doi.org/10.1017%2Fpab.2014.14)

## References

- Kielan-Jaworowska Z & Hurum JH (2001), "Phylogeny and Systematics of multituberculate mammals". Paleontology 44, p. 389-429.
- McKenna MC & Bell SK, (1997), Classification of Mammals Above the Species Level.
   Columbia University Press.
- Kielan-Jaworowska (1970), New Upper Cretaceous multituberculate genera from Bayn Dzak, Gobi Desert. In: Kielan-Jaworowska (ed.), Results of the Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expeditions, pt. II. Palaeontologica Polonica 21, p. 35-49.

### See also

WIBLE, JOHN R.; ROUGIER, GUILLERMO W. (February 2000). "Cranial anatomy of *Kryptobaatar dashzevegi* (Mammalia, Multituberculata), and its bearing on the evolution of mammalian characters". *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History.* **247**: 1–120. <a href="doi:10.1206/0003-0090(2000)247<0001:CAOKDM>2.0.CO;2">doi:10.1206/0003-0090(2000)247<0001:CAOKDM>2.0.CO;2</a> (https://doi.org/10.1206%2F0003-0090%282000%29247%3C0 001%3ACAOKDM%3E2.0.CO%3B2).

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